Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-18 (cancelled)

Claim 19 (Currently amended). A method for changing the crest factor of a discrete-time signal, the discrete-time signal formed from temporally consecutive signal values of a signal vector; the method comprising:

a) providing a signal vector;

b) filtering the signal vector;

c) after filtering the signal vector, determining at least one correction vector as a function of the filtered signal vector;

d) adding the at least one correction vector to the filtered signal vector; and

e) causing transmission of the filtered signal vector.

Claim 20 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein step b) further comprises filtering the signal vector with a high pass filter.

Claim 21 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein step b) further comprises filter the signal vector with a low pass filter.

Claim 22 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein step a) further comprises providing a signal vector representative of a time domain discrete multitone modulated signal.

Claim 23 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein steps c) and d) further comprise:

dividing the filtered signal vector into at least two part signal vectors in a cyclically alternating manner;

calculating at least one correction vector for each part signal vector;

adding the at least one correction vector for each part signal vector to the respective part signal vector; and

recombining the part signal vectors.

Claim 24 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein step c) further comprises determining the at least one correction vector as a function of the filtered signal vector, the at least one correction vector containing spectral components exclusively within frequency ranges that are different to frequency ranges which are used to transmit data in the signal.

Claim 25 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein step c) further comprises calculating elements of the at least one correction vector using a largest element and a smallest element of elements of the filtered signal vector.

Claim 26 (Previously presented). The method of claim 25, wherein calculating elements of the at least one correction vector further comprises carrying out the calculation:

$$\Delta y_k = -\frac{1}{2}\cdot(-1)^k(\max((-1)^k\cdot y_k)+\min((-1)^k\cdot y_k)),$$

where k is the index for the elements of the signal vector.

Claim 27 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 25, wherein calculating elements of the at least one correction vector comprises carrying out the calculation:

$$\Delta y_k = -\frac{1}{2}\cdot(\max(y_k)+\min(y_k)),$$

where k = 1, ..., number of the elements of the signal vector (y).

Claim 28 (Cancelled).

Claim 29 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein step a) further comprise extending the signal vector at the beginning of a first end by at least one element, the at least one element obtained from an opposing second end of the signal vector.

Claim 30 (Cancelled).

Claim 31 (Previously presented). The method according to claim 19, wherein step a) further comprises providing the signal vector by calculating an inverse Fourier transformation for a first signal.

Claim 32 (Previously presented). Method according to claim 31, wherein the first signal is a signal for data transmission via telephone lines according to the ADSL standard.

Claim 33 (Currently amended). An arrangement for adjusting a discrete-time signal which is formed from temporally consecutive signal values of a signal vector, the arrangement comprising:

a filter operably coupled to receive a digital signal vector, the filter configured to generate a filtered signal vector;

a correction element operably coupled to receive the filtered signal vector, the correction element configured to

determine at least one correction vector as a function of the filtered signal vector, and

add the at least one correction vector to the filtered signal vector.

Claim 34 (Previously presented). The arrangement of claim 33 wherein the filter is a high pass filter.

Claim 35 (Previously presented). The arrangement of claim 34 further comprising a low pass filter operably coupled to filter the at least one of the digital signal vector and the filtered signal vector before the filtered signal vector is received by the correction element.

Claim 36 (Previously presented). The arrangement of claim 33, wherein the filter and the correction element are embodied as a signal processor.

Claim 37 (Previously presented). The arrangement of claim 33, wherein the correction element further includes:

a first converter operable to convert the filtered signal vector into at least first and second part signal vectors;

a first part signal correction circuit operable to generate a first part corrected signal vector from the first part signal vector;

a second part signal correction circuit operable to generate a second part corrected signal vector from the second part signal vector; and

a second converter operable to combine the first and second part corrected signal vector.

Claim 38 (Previously presented). The arrangement of claim 33 further comprising:
an inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT) block operably coupled to receive a discrete multitone modulated signal and generate a time domain signal vector therefrom, and wherein the digital signal vector includes the time domain signal vector generated by the IFFT block.